

## SHARP EYE ON NACO

State Department Investigates Attack by Carranza's Men

## ATTACK PERHAPS BREAKS PACT

General Scott Arranged For a Neutral Zone

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Lansing announced yesterday that the state department was investigating whether the attack of Carranza forces at Naco and the fighting which followed were a violation of the agreement both Carranza and Villa factions had made with Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the army, for a neutral zone on the border to obviate danger to non-combatants.

Red Cross officials have asked for a conference with President Wilson on the seriousness of the situation in getting relief into Mexico. No communications came through yesterday from Mexico City, now again in possession of Zapata forces. Charles A. Douglas, General Carranza's American counsel, called the Carranza agency here yesterday that before General Gonzales evacuated Mexico City he had distributed to the poor 1,000,000 pesos—enough to aid 40,000 families—and had brought into the capital 60 carloads of foodstuffs and established 140 distributing depots.

State department dispatches from Vera Cruz say Carranza authorities there predict they will reconquer Mexico City within a week. They explain they were obliged to evacuate to "prevent" raiders from the north cutting communications at Ometusco, about half way to Pachuca. Mr. Douglas left Vera Cruz last night and expects to be in Washington on July 30. He has asked for an appointment to discuss the situation with Secretary Lansing.

### NEWS NOT GOOD.

Douglas, Ariz., Gets Disquieting Reports from Mexico.

Douglas, Ariz., July 23.—More than 2,000 employees of the Montezuma Copper Co. at Naco, Sonora, are without employment because the plant was forced to close down a week ago through inability to obtain coal, it became known here yesterday.

The management said the supplies are ample to feed everyone in the camp pending repairs on bridges burned by Villa forces to prevent operation of the Naco-railroad. It probably will require three weeks to make repairs.

Americans falling into the hands of General Trujillo, Villa Indian commander, defeated last week at Cabulona by General Calles Fries, will be summarily dealt with, according to information brought here by A. Kuffman, who arrived from the scene of the battle. Trujillo

## DIZZINESS, CONSTIPATION

bad taste in the mouth, drowsiness or "the blues" and other miserable ailments call attention to the liver. It is torpid. Take Hood's Pills—they rouse the liver and relieve all liver ills. They are the old and favorite family cathartic. Purely vegetable. Gentle and thorough. 25c. All druggists.

jillo blames Americans for aiding Calles in the surprise attack in which his forces were routed.

### CARRANZISTAS TRAPPED.

Battle Yesterday May Decide the Ruling Hand.

Washington, July 23.—The main Villa and Carranza armies were believed yesterday to be in a death struggle which may break the power of either, a few miles north of Mexico City.

The Carranzistas were reported trapped and surrounded between Pachuca and the capital.

## SUSPECT BOMB PLOT IN QUINCY EXPLOSION

Fear Blowing Up of Metal Plant Done in Belief Bullets Were Being Made for Allies.

Quincy, Mass., July 23.—The police are investigating a mysterious explosion early yesterday in a metal refining plant on Hancock street, owned by Walter Packard. It is thought the explosion was caused by a bomb placed in the shop by someone who suspected bullets were being manufactured there.

Two employees, James Mulligan of West street and Thomas Burns of Chestnut street, West Quincy, were severely burned. The roof and walls of the building, which is 25 feet long and 50 feet wide, constructed of galvanized iron, were riddled as if by slugs or bullets. The holes in the building are from one-quarter of an inch to an inch wide.

Packard is engaged in refining metal for use in typesetting machines. On Wednesday he bought a large quantity of metal in South Boston and had it taken to his plant. Early yesterday, Mulligan and Burns put about a ton of this in a vat over a furnace. A fire was lighted, and the men stood poking the metal as it melted. When the vat full of metal was nearly at a boiling point, there was a terrific explosion which rocked the building.

Fortunately both men had stepped away from the vat. They were knocked to the floor, and a shower of molten metal covered their backs and burned them nearly to the bone.

The entire shop was spattered by the drops of molten metal. The men retained consciousness and staggered out of the building on to the lawn in front, where they dropped. After receiving first aid treatment, they were both taken home.

### GAMBLING RAIDS RENEWED.

First to be Made for Some Time in New York—63 Men Arrested.

New York, July 23.—The first gambling-house raids made by the New York police department in some time occurred Wednesday, when two alleged gambling-houses in Harlem were visited and 63 men were arrested. All were charged with disorderly conduct. Race charts, blackboards and other gambling paraphernalia were seized.

## BRITAIN MAY BAR COTTON

Considers Putting It on the Contraband List

## CAUSES MUCH CONCERN HERE

Issue Threatens to Become Serious to This Country

Washington, July 23.—The growing agitation in England in favor of placing cotton on the British contraband list is attracting wide attention here. Despite the fact that the British government last fall declared its intention not to make cotton contraband and the fact that it is known to be still unwilling to take such action, it is believed to be within the range of possibility that it will feel compelled to yield to the strong pressure being brought to bear upon it at home.

At the same time that this agitation is being fomented in England the Washington administration is also perceiving that it soon will have to face a revived campaign about cotton in this country. It is therefore more than likely that within the next few weeks the cotton question will be very much of an issue for the president and his advisers.

The cotton question is being called up anew by men representing southern interests who are pointing out that while the world cotton market outside of Germany and Austria is now overstocked nearly 3,000,000 bales, there is already in sight another large crop. The desire of the cotton interests is of course for the United States government to secure access to the German and Austrian markets. That would just about take up the surplus from last year's crop.

There is no prospect of this being accomplished, according to statements made in responsible quarters. In fact the administration is not even attempting to secure direct access to those markets, as it does not feel that it has any ground on which to make such an attempt. The right of the British to blockade Germany and Austria is conceded and this government has even conceded that a blockade may possibly be legal even if not maintained under precisely the same conditions that were held requisite before the advent of submarines as important elements in maritime warfare.

All that the United States is contending for in the cotton issue is the right of Americans to ship cotton to neutral countries without interference. It has refused to recognize the right of the British authorities to seize cargoes of cotton consigned to neutrals on the ground that they were ultimately destined for Germany or Austria. That the British are paying for cotton that is seized does not alter the position of the United States on the principle involved.

Should Great Britain declare cotton contraband and should the United States accept such a declaration the situation would be much less satisfactory from the point of view of both the cotton shippers and the state department. Cotton suspected of ultimate destination to Germany could then be seized and confiscated without compensation on the ground that it was destined for use of the enemy. The shippers would thus lose their property, whereas now, though unable to make deliveries at the points desired, they are being compensated when their shipments are taken by the British.

The position of the state department would be less advantageous, for it is doubtful whether it could object to the seizure of cotton designed for shipment through neutral countries. This is largely due to the fact that the German government is understood to have taken control of all cotton supplies in Germany, and thus it could be maintained with force that cotton, as contraband, being sent into Germany through neutral countries was contraband destined for the enemy government. While the issue has not yet arisen, it appears that the trend of opinion is toward the belief that the United States could not successfully controvert such a claim as England would put forward if cotton were made contraband.

### Civil War Ruling Cited.

The position of the United States in regard to cotton is a matter of dispute. It is held by Europe that the United States declared cotton contraband of war in the Civil war. Many Americans contend, however, that the cotton was not made contraband of war, but was subject to confiscation, since to reach the high seas it must have been run through the federal blockade and therefore subject to seizure.

The record of this government is not clear, so that some doubt exists as to what measure of success this government could expect in contending that cotton should never be regarded as contraband. British officials have recently indicated that the reason his majesty's government has refrained from putting cotton on the contraband list was a desire to avoid unnecessary irritation of the United States. There is no reason to doubt this, as there has been repeated evidence that the British authorities fully appreciated the importance of cotton in American economic and political life and the dangers which might result if a drastic policy in regard to cotton should arouse the entire South against Great Britain.

This view is being met by those behind the campaign to make cotton contraband with the statement that the British are suffering in the war by this consideration for American interests and that therefore the necessities of the situation require that the government discard the policy which is hampering the success of the British measures against Germany.

### More Bodies Found.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The American consul at Queretown called yesterday that the bodies of Harry J. Kesser of Philadelphia and Mrs. E. T. Lowrey of New York, victims of the Louisiana disaster, have been recovered. These bodies and that of Herbert A. Stone probably will be shipped from Queretown for New York next Wednesday.

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## UMPIRE QUIGLEY HIT EVERS IN JAW

Boston's Second Baseman Started for the Arbitrator, But Other Players Prevented a Fight.

Boston, July 23.—Umpire Quigley struck Johnny Evers of the Boston Braves in the third inning of yesterday's game with the Chicago Cubs and a fight was averted only by the interference of the players of both clubs.

The trouble took place while Evers was at bat. The Braves had started a rally in their half of the inning. They had two runners on base, with only one out. The count was three to two on Evers. The next ball pitched was wide of the plate and was a ball.

Evers turned toward Quigley after the ball had shot over the plate. He evidently made some remarks, as Quigley pulled back his arm and caught Johnny with a hard blow on the jaw. The Braves' captain started after Quigley, but Roger Bresnahan, the Cubs' manager, who was catching, grabbed the "Keystone King" and held him. Evers tried to break away from Bresnahan, but was unable to do so.

The players of both teams rushed to the plate and prevented further trouble.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Boston—Boston 4, Chicago 3. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 6 (first game). Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1 (second game).

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 6 (first game). St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 1 (second game).

New York vs. Pittsburgh, two games postponed because of rain.

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Won. Lost Pct.  
Philadelphia ..... 45 35 .563  
Brooklyn ..... 44 39 .530  
Chicago ..... 43 40 .518  
St. Louis ..... 43 44 .494  
Pittsburgh ..... 40 41 .494  
New York ..... 38 39 .494  
Boston ..... 40 44 .476  
Cincinnati ..... 34 45 .430

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At St. Louis—Boston 7, St. Louis 3. At Chicago—Chicago 2, New York 1 (first game). Chicago 4, New York 1 (second game). Cleveland vs. Philadelphia postponed. Yesterday's game to be played Saturday as a part of the double header.

Detroit vs. Washington rain.

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Won. Lost Pct.  
Boston ..... 34 29 .541  
Chicago ..... 33 33 .500  
Detroit ..... 32 32 .500  
New York ..... 44 31 .588  
Washington ..... 42 32 .566  
St. Louis ..... 32 41 .438  
Philadelphia ..... 30 33 .476  
Cleveland ..... 29 34 .459

## NO POISON IN "POISON PIE"

Chemical Analysis of the Materials Used Fails to Show Any Fatal Ingredients.

Providence, R. I., July 23.—A chemical analysis of the materials used in the making of pie, the eating of which is believed to have been responsible for the death by ptomaine poison of four persons in Westerly recently, disclosed no evidence of the presence of any poisonous substances, according to a report submitted to Attorney General Rice yesterday by Professor Strickland, chemist for the state board of food and drug commissioners. In his report, however, he states that he feels quite certain that the cause of the illness was due to ptomaines produced in some form of bacteria in some food eaten by the victims and that if the cause is to be discovered it will be found by the state bacteriologist, who is now making an investigation.

## AMPLE RAW MATERIALS IN GERMANY

Official Statement That She Has "All" the Necessary to Continue War for a Long Time—Has 4,000,000,000 Pounds of Copper.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), July 23.—The Overseas News agency yesterday gave out the following:

"Official investigations have established the fact that Germany is amply provided with all raw materials necessary to continue the war for a long time to come. Good crops are furnishing sufficient quantities of breadstuffs, vegetables and potatoes, even permitting a considerable increase in cattle and swine, the number of which had been artificially decreased to guard against a scarcity of potatoes and fodder. The production of meat is thus increased. There are plenty of vegetable substances to produce all necessary oils and fats.

"Of greater importance is the certainty that Germany is producing enough lead to satisfy all demands. Besides the large reserve stores, there are immense quantities of lead pipes which are easily replaceable with iron. The stores of copper are large enough to manufacture all shells and shrapnel far beyond the probable duration of the war. Even if the production of Germany's enemies that the war will be of long duration should prove true, the copper now in private use could be replaced easily with other materials. Statistics show that the amount of copper used in roofs, household utensils, pots, plates and boilers, is more than 2,000,000 tons, 14,000,000,000 pounds, which is sufficient to continue the war for many years.

"According to a newspaper dispatch from Russian headquarters, which was passed by the censor, the Russian army have lost 15,000 machine guns, the greater part captured by the Germans and Austrians, and others ruined by the technical impatience of the men. The Russian government has prohibited the mailing of official casualty lists of officers to foreign countries."

## WORKS WELL.

Shipboard Discipline Very Satisfactory for Navy Officers.

Washington, July 23.—Shipboard discipline on specially designated vessels as a substitute for the old disciplinary barracks for youthful navy offenders is bringing most satisfactory results, Secretary Daniels announced yesterday. Older men who have served a part of their sentences ashore also are sent to these ships and drills and instructions are substituted for ordinary forms of prison labor.

A boat's crew from the disciplinary ship Topeka at the Portsmouth yard, the statement says, won the silver trophy offered by the Portsmouth Yacht club at the last Fourth of July regatta, competing against entries from the cruiser Montana, gunboats Paducah and Tacoma and other ships.

## NORDICA'S WILL PROBATED.

Admitted in Spite of Statement by Her Husband, Who Contested.

New York, July 23.—Surrogate Coahan yesterday admitted to probate the will of Mme. Lillian Nordica Young, the singer, who died in May, 1914, in the far East, following an illness brought on by exposure due to shipwreck.

Depositions were read from government authorities of Thursday island, where Mme. Nordica made the will, that she was in her right mind at the time, contrary to the statements of her husband, George W. Young, who was cut off by the terms of the will and contested it.

## BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING.

On July 1 There Were 125 Vessels Being Constructed in American Yards.

Washington, July 23.—Shipbuilding activity, due to the heavy demand for vessels since the European war began, is greater in the United States than it has been for several years. More steel vessels were being built or were under contract July 1 than at any time in any year since 1907, and there was a greater tonnage of wooden vessels building than since 1907. Department of commerce statistics issued yesterday show 125 vessels were building July 1. Sixty-five were steel ships, aggregating 298,426 tons, and 60 were wooden vessels, totalling 288,701 tons.

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## AUSTRIAN, MALIK, ON TRIAL.

He Is Charged with Using Mails to Defraud.

New York, July 22.—Ex-Governor Fletcher of Vermont occupied a seat with Federal Judge Hazard Howe yesterday, when Rudolf Malik, an Austrian salesman, was placed on trial for having written a letter to President Wilson.

The technical charge in the indictment, operating a scheme to defraud by means of the mails, is based on the fact that in the letter to the president there was demanded an indemnity of \$200, because of Malik's enforced detention in the United States, and he threatened if the money was not forthcoming he would commit "a political crime."

A second indictment charges that in a threatening post card mailed to the consul-general of Austria-Hungary, Malik threatened to shoot all in the consul's office.

The government claims this is the "political crime" to which the defendant referred in the Wilson letter. Malik denies writing the letter and postcard.



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